

SAYS ALLIED PEACE TERMS ARE TRIPLE

Reparation, Restitution and Guarantees Only Can End War, Asserts Lausanne.

SPEAKS AT COLUMBIA

Head of French High Commission Indicates France Demands Full Surrender.

"Reparation, restitution and guarantees—these are the peace terms of France and of her allies, M. Stephane Lausanne, member of the French High Commission to the United States and editor of *Le Matin*, Paris, said last night, before a large crowd in Horace Mann Auditorium.

Opening the sixth year of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences, M. Lausanne warned his hearers not to be too generous "because with certain people generosity means weakness, and we have not the right to be weak."

"Our ideal is to restore in Europe a spirit of liberty, of humanity, but, above all, of respect for international law," added M. Lausanne.

"The spirit will be restored only when the other spirit, the spirit of brutality, of aggression, of domination will have been exterminated from Europe. That other spirit is symbolized by the Prussian militarism, the Prussian militarism must go."

"It will go when the Germans will realize that they are not the strongest, but the weakest; when they will realize that they have not to dictate terms of peace; but that they have to agree to terms of peace; when they will realize that they have to respect the independence and the liberty of every nation in Europe, great or small, strong or weak, as the supreme law of Europe, of the world. For that we shall fight to the end."

Real Meaning of Terms.
 "All our terms of peace—these terms of peace about which there have been so many talks—belong to that ideal. They can be summed up in three words: Reparation, restitution and guarantees."

"Reparation there cannot be for the cathedral of Rheims, for the slaughter of women and children, but there are some other things for which there can be reparation. Treasures of art have been taken away from all the museums of the north of France and of Belgium. They must come back. All the castles, all the residences of northern France and Belgium have been stripped of their tapestries, furniture and paintings. They must come back. All the factories have been robbed of their equipment, their machinery, their pumps, their trucks. Other pumps and machinery must be put in place. All the great cities of Belgium and of the north of France have been obliged to pay enormous indemnities of war to Germany. These indemnities amount to more than one billion dollars. This one billion must come back. No indemnities, quite so, we agree to that, but precisely because there must be no indemnities, all the indemnities already extorted must be made good."

"Just as we want reparation we want

restitution. We want restitution of all the territories occupied by Germany, and in France we cannot make any difference between the territories occupied since forty-seven months and the territories occupied since forty-seven years. We make no difference between the five departments forming the provinces of Champagne and Flanders and the five departments forming the province of Alsace and Lorraine. This is a question of right, and you cannot bargain with right. You have to hold on with right or you have to fall with it."

Let the Guns Speak.
 "Just as we want reparation and restitution we want guarantees, and those are our terms of peace."

"Always remember that it has been a matter of life and death for liberty and civilization. Clutched foully by the throat they have heard their own death rattle; they themselves thought they might not survive. Look at them; they stand on their feet now, so weak, so pale, so feeble that their life is still in danger. If we do not obtain guarantees against the monster who has nearly strangled them we shall have failed in our task and the blood shed will have been in vain."

"We have seen our women and children deported and enslaved; we have seen our cathedrals, our monuments destroyed; we have seen our cities and our villages burned."

"And it is because we have seen all that, it is because we have suffered all that, that we say to-day that this is not an ordinary war, but that it is a holy war in which all the Christian world must join. It is because we have seen all that and suffered all that that we say to-day that we are not fighting against a nation or against a race or against a creed, but that we are fighting against perjury, against corruption, against the power itself of evil."

COFFEE TO BE HOOVERIZED.

Curtailed, With Price Control. Planned to Free Ships.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Food Administration is preparing to control coffee prices in the United States and to bring about a curtailment in consumption through voluntary cooperation of the people.

Coffee control is to be effected by action taken by the War Trade Board to-day in new regulations providing that permits for importing coffee would be issued only to the Sugar Equalization Board. The board will distribute the coffee through the usual channels of trade but, having control of all supplies, will be in a position to exercise price control and stop speculation.

All outstanding licenses for importations of coffee have been revoked as to shipments after October 15. The Food Administration is desirous that every one economize in the consumption of coffee in order to free as much tonnage as possible for transportation of the army. Imports of coffee exceed 500,000 tons each year.

MORE PAY FOR MINE WORKERS.

Fuel Administration Approves Plan Affecting 150,000.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Roadjustment of the wages of 150,000 mine workers has been agreed on by the anthracite fields with an increase along lines that will be agreed on by the mine owners and mine workers has been approved by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

The action is the outgrowth of conferences extending over four weeks which Dr. Garfield has engaged in with representatives of the mine workers.

BARGE CANAL ISSUE ENDS IN ARMISTICE

Sears and Al Smith Agree to Disagree, With Both Right on Some Points.

BOATS DOING WAR WORK

Whitman White Book Man Says Candidate Saw With Tammany Spectacles.

The Barge Canal was the subject of another exchange of hostilities between Joseph H. Sears of the Whitman White Book Committee and Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, yesterday. At the end of the day's operations it appeared to the observers that an armistice had been declared in the canal sector and further hostilities between the opposing forces would be directed in other fields.

The result of the campaign seemed to be to bring out the fact that the canal is open and in operation, that it is serving its part in the war, but that there are still some contracts uncompleted.

"It is probably true," declared Mr. Sears, "that certain moneys have been appropriated for canal terminals and have not yet been spent. It is characteristic of Tammany psychology that Mr. Smith cannot conceive of public money being appropriated and not spent."

Mr. Smith's letter stating that he never said the canal was not in operation cleared the situation, Mr. Sears declared, and showed that the question was a political and not an engineering one.

Canal Really Does War Work.

"The Tammany candidate has been pretty generally reported as giving out certain statements which gave the impression that the canal was lying idle, and that Gov. Whitman should be turned out of office because in this war time he had not so arranged the canal that it

could be used for war purposes," said Mr. Sears. "Now that Mr. Smith denies this the matter is clear and no longer a political issue. He agrees that the canal is in operation and doing war work. The fact that the Federal Government is operating it seems to suggest that. Every one knows that it was put into operation under Gov. Whitman's administration by almost superhuman efforts, hence another of the Tammany candidate's charges against Gov. Whitman falls by his own letter to the ground."

"The rest is all pleasant political camouflage of the usual Tammany type. Whether a pier in New York city, 150 miles from the nearest part of the canal is done or not has no political significance. The canal is in operation."

"Whether a person named Hulbert touched bottom between Buffalo and Troy has no political significance, since, according to his own statement, he came through. The canal, on even his say so, is therefore open and operating. To be technically exact boats drawing eleven feet of water have come through from Buffalo to Troy."

Says Sears Dodges the Issue.

"It must be apparent to any one who studies his statement that it did not take Mr. Sears long to get into the spirit of dealing with great public questions as they have been handled by the present administration in Albany," replied Mr. Smith. "By a quibble of words he completely dodges the issue. I have maintained right along, and I repeat it, that the barge canal is not finished and the canal terminals are not built."

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DEFENDS NEWBERRY INVESTIGATION HERE

Assistant to Attorney-General Argues Expenses Were Filed in N. Y.

WRIT DECISION TO-DAY

Martin Littleton Attacks Constitutionality of U. S. Corrupt Practices Act.

In defending the Government's course in investigating in New York the campaign of Lieutenant-Commander Truman H. Newberry, U. S. N., for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Michigan, S. R. Bush, assistant to the Attorney-General, argued before Judge Henry D. Clayton in the Federal District Court yesterday that the Federal Grand Jury here has jurisdiction because Commander Newberry filed his statement of expenditures in this city. He added that he does not know what form the prosecution, if there is any, will take. Perjury or conspiracy may be alleged, he said.

Argument was had on the return of a writ of habeas corpus upon which Allan A. Templeton, Frank W. Blair and Thomas P. Phillips, Newberry campaign workers, are free following their commitment to the Ludlow street jail as contumacious witnesses.

Decision To-day Promised.

They refused to testify before the Grand Jury on the ground that it is without jurisdiction. Judge Clayton announced that he would give a decision this afternoon and continued the parole of the defendants.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendants, attacked the constitutionality of the Federal corrupt practices law with, with the statute directed against the use of the mails to defraud.

was named in the subpoenas that brought Templeton, Blair, Phillips and others here as the basis for the investigation. The lawyer asserted the law conflicted with the constitutional provision giving to the States the right to make elections. He cited a dictum of the United States Supreme Court in support of his contention.

The corrupt practices law was passed in 1910 and subsequently amended. In fulfilling its requirements Commander Newberry before and after he had beaten Henry Ford and others in the Michigan primary election, August 27, filed statements with the Secretary of State asserting that no money had been spent with his knowledge or consent. His committee filed a statement in Michigan accounting for expenditures of \$174,000.

Mr. Littleton said that the Newberry men were brought here on subpoenas duces tecum, which were really search warrants used in an effort to besmirch the careers of honorable men.

Attack on Popular Government.

He said that the Government's attempt to interfere in primary elections by means of the unconstitutional corrupt practices law was an attack upon popular government at its source. He said that if Congress could regulate primary elections it could prohibit them entirely. Mr. Littleton asked that the writ be sustained and his clients released.

Mr. Bush asserted that witnesses before a Grand Jury had no right to question its jurisdiction. He declared that since the witnesses had not challenged the validity of their commitment by Judge Cushman they could not use a writ of habeas corpus as a bill of error.

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS

Medium Weight in Grey, White, Navy Blue, Brown, Green and Black. Heavy Weight in White, Blue, Green and Black. \$1.50 Pair. \$1.25 Pair. \$3.50 Pair. \$3.50 Pair. Tennis, Golf and Sport Equipment. Stewart Sporting Sales Co. 425 FIFTH AVE. at 38 ST. N. Y.

300,000 FOR SMITH, KELLOGG PREDICTS

Democratic State Chairman Comes to City With Roseate Picture of Victory.

Judge J. Augustus Kellogg of Glens Falls, chairman of the Democratic State committee, came to town yesterday from Syracuse. On his way to this great city he had a dream and he jotted down what had been revealed to him. The high spot of the revelation was that Alfred E. Smith would be elected by a plurality of 300,000.

To some of his close friends he showed his jottings and then he had a stenographer put them on paper and give them to all who seemed to be interested. The new State chairman visited Mr. Smith at the City Hall and later attended a

conference of leaders at the West Thirty-fourth street headquarters of the committee. Having succeeded thus early in accomplishing the election of his candidate for Governor he will return to Onondaga county to-day to get fresh inspiration, under the spell of which he hopes to elect the remainder of the State ticket next week.

Chairman Kellogg declared that the advice he had received from his jottings was indicated that the vote for Smith in this city would be about twice that for Whitman and that up State "the majority for Whitman will be very small, if any."

Speaking of a newspaper poll, Mr. Kellogg said that it indicated to him an even break between Smith and Whitman in the Republican cities such as Albany and Syracuse.

"Reports from farming districts," he declared, "show great dissatisfaction with Whitman on account of his treatment of the agricultural interests throughout his administration, which amounts in some instances to almost a revolt."

The prevalence of influenza up State interfered with the cities and villages where personal registration is required, the Democratic chairman said, but in this respect the Republicans and Democrats had suffered alike.

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"THEY ENSLAVE THEIR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN WHO MAKE COMPROMISE WITH SIN"

LOWELL in "The Present Crisis"

DOES the court "negotiate" with the murderer, the incendiary, the thief, the defiler of women, the mutilator of children?

Do you "negotiate" with the burglar in your home who offers to share with you his spoils—your property—in return for his worthless agreement to respect your rights thereafter?

Does God "negotiate" with the unrepentant transgressor of His holy law?

When in all history has Justice stayed her hand to arbitrate an issue with the red-handed criminal because he cringed before the creeping shadow of his impending punishment?

Dare we "negotiate" with Hohenzollerns, Hindenburgs, Ludendorffs, Von Tirpitzes, Bernhardis or with the nation that has championed their ideals, or sung their Hymns of Hate, or hung out the flags to celebrate their massacres?

Can we face the world or its Creator if we so much as pause for breath until the arch enemy of both has publicly announced a change of heart? What would our generation deserve if we should bind the Hohenzollern menace and the shadow of Kultur about the necks of children yet unborn by giving our sanction to an inconclusive peace?

And no other peace is possible if we deny our Government the funds to see it through. The peace of Justice must be months—and it may be years—away.

The Fourth Liberty Loan may be but a fraction of the total sum required to win it. While the spirit of the Hun remains unchanged, the world can never be safe for Democracy—and what signs of change do we see in the savagery of his present retreat from France?

We are voting on it now—this mighty question. Our ballots are Liberty Bonds, and every citizen may cast as many as his patriotism has earned. The size of his vote, in proportion to means, is the size of his soul.

What's your own valuation of yours?

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YOU can't do better with your money than to invest it in the Liberty Bonds of your Government—and as much of it as possible. It is safe, it is profitable, it is doing patriotic work.

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